



# **Welding of Dissimilar Materials Combinations for Automotive Applications**

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**November 10, 2011**

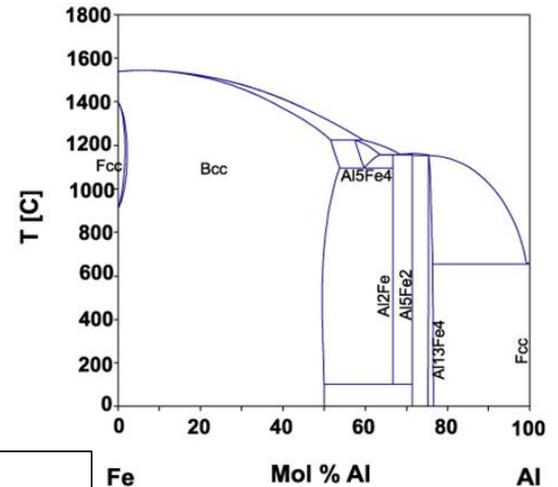
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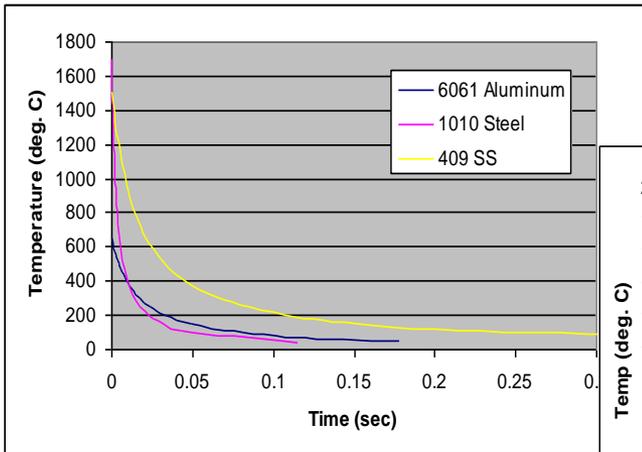
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# Metallurgical Aspects of Joining Aluminum to Steel

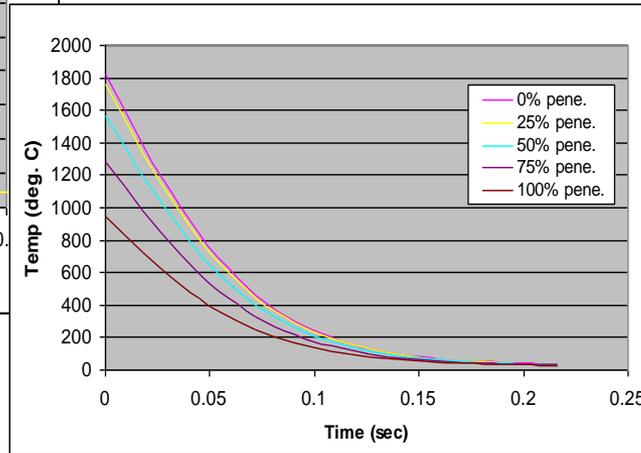
- Suppression of solidification defects
- Suppression of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{Al}_7$
- Empirically observed critical cooling times
- Process selection to achieve necessary cooling times



ated Fe-Al phase diagram assessed by 1991Sei



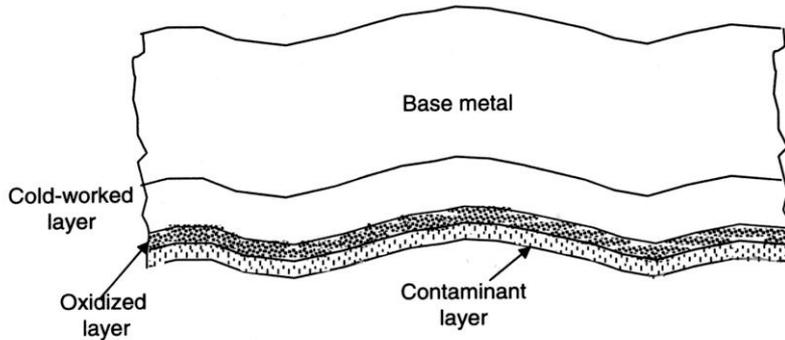
Cooling characteristics of magnetic pulse welds for a number of materials



Cooling characteristics for 0.8-mm resistance spot welds on mild steel

# Mechanisms of Solid-State Bonding

- Contaminant displacement/  
interatomic bonding



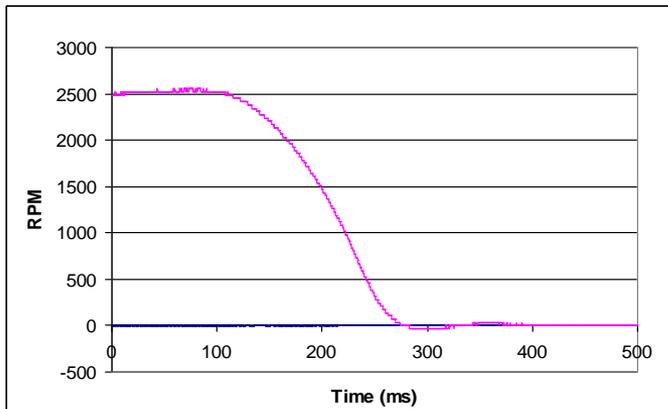
$$f = C \left( \frac{R}{R+1} \right)^2$$

- ◆ Oxide/contaminant dissolution
- ◆ Second material gettering

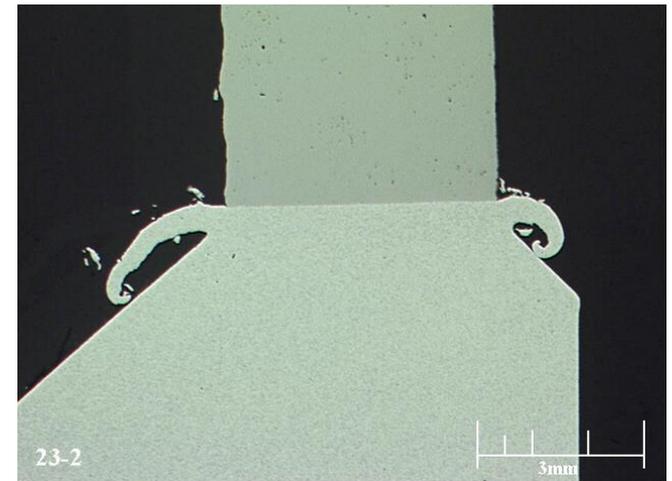
Metal	Oxide	$K_{eq}$
<b>Al</b>	<b>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>3 × 10<sup>-29</sup></b>
<b>Fe</b>	<b>Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>1 × 10<sup>-15</sup></b>
<b>Ti</b>	<b>TiO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>1 × 10<sup>-01</sup></b>

$$f = \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \frac{t^*}{t} \exp - \frac{Q_2}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T^*} - \frac{1}{T_s} \right) \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

- Process characteristics
  - Inertia and direct-drive friction welding variants
  - Low surface velocities
  - Short heating times
  - Forging only in the aluminum

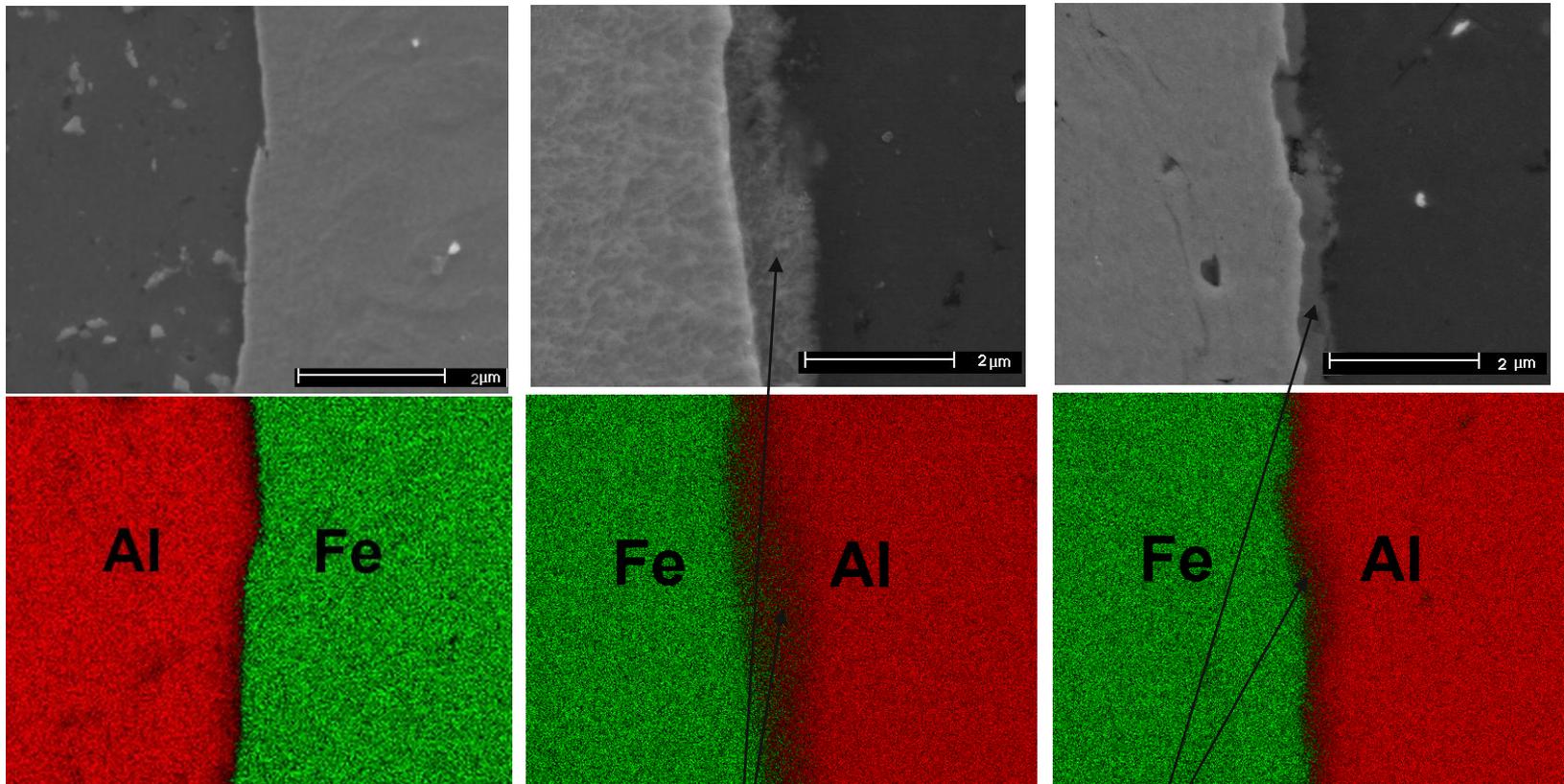


Deceleration profile for an inertia weld between aluminum and steel



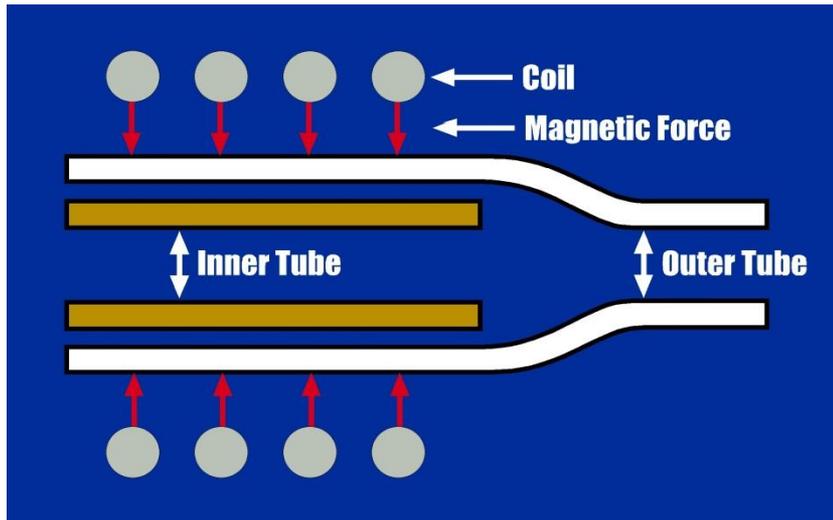
Macrosection of an aluminum to steel inertia friction weld

# Intermittent Nature of Intermetallic Formation



**Intermetallic across joint**

# Governing Equations Relating MPW Processing and Contact Velocities



$$\frac{d^2 B}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dB}{dr} + k^2 B = 0$$

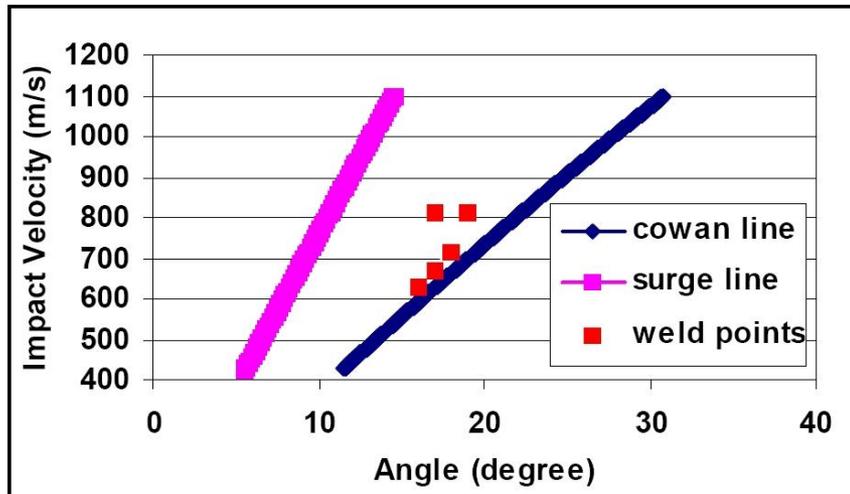
Maxwell equation defined in cylindrical components

$$P = \frac{\mu_o \cdot n^2 \cdot f_2 \cdot I^2}{2 \cdot L^2}$$

Pressure on the flier as defined by the Maxwell equation

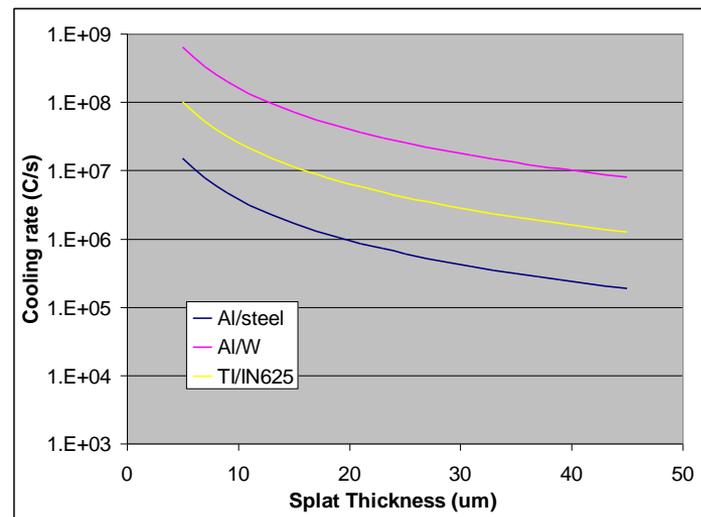
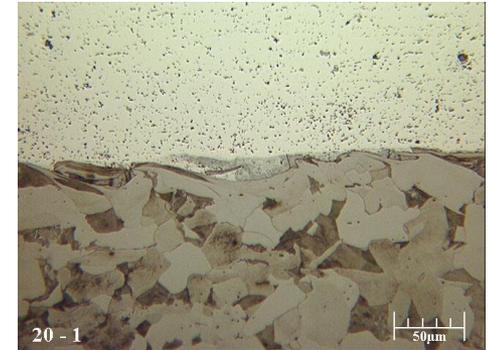
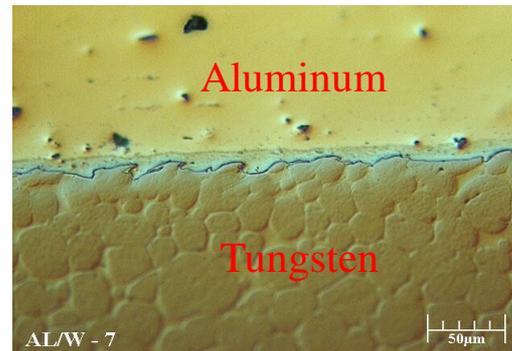
$$v = \frac{A_s \cdot \mu_o \cdot n^2 \cdot f_2 \cdot I^2}{2 \cdot L_s^2 \cdot m} \cdot t_s$$

Flier velocity derived from the magnetic pressure and part geometry



# Metallurgical Implications of MPW Thermal Cycles

- Cooling rates seen here comparable with other pulse welding processes
  - Percussion welding
  - Electro-spark deposition
- Rapid cooling rates imply rapid solidification
  - Suppression of solidification related segregation
  - Reduced liquation cracking
  - Reduced solidification cracking
- Rapid cooling rates suppress solid state precipitation reactions
  - Suppression of intermetallic phases
  - Reduction in solid-state-related cracking
- Rapid cooling rates responsible for the wide range of materials joinable by MPW

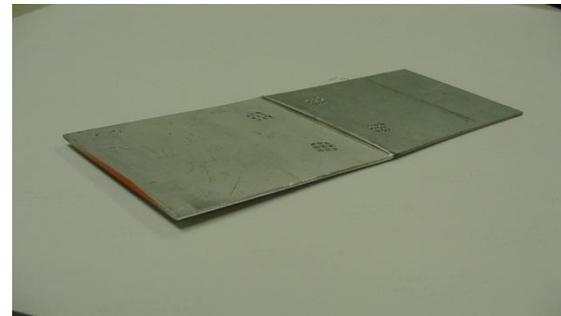


# Resistance Welding Processes

- Resistance spot welding
  - Prior use of transition materials
  - Thermal cycles as short as 200 ms
  - Resolidification as bonding mechanism
  - Button pullout behavior
  - Benefits of welding onto galvanized steel
- Resistance butt welding
  - Short duration thermal cycles
  - Forging similar to friction welding



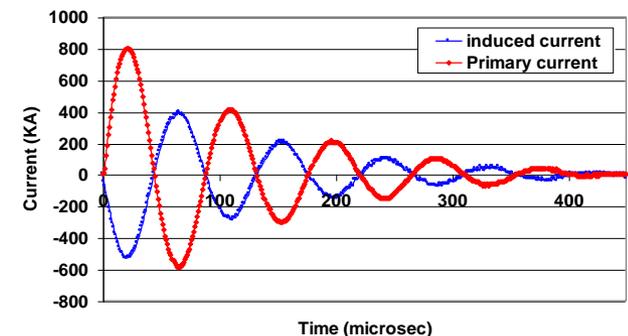
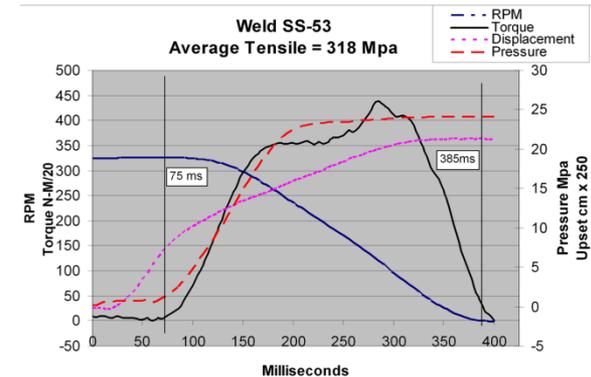
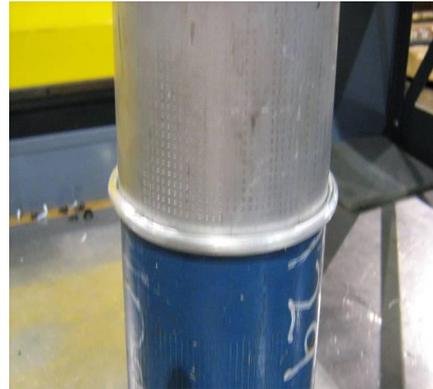
Direct resistance spot welds made between 1-mm Al and 0.8-mm galvanized steel sheet



Resistance butt joint between 1-mm 5754 Al and 1-mm galvanized steel sheet

# Dissimilar Metals Welding - Summary

- Mechanisms of bonding for solid-state and fusion processes
- Short thermal cycles a necessity
- Fusion and solid-state variations possible
- Suppression of intermetallics key to effective joining
- Range of candidate processing technologies demonstrated in a preliminary way



# Questions?

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